

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. IX.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH, 1888.

No. 47. 18

TELEGRAPHIC.

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.

The speaker took the chair at 15 o'clock. After routine Mr. Montague of Haldimand, rose to move the address in reply to the speech from the throne. He referred to Lansdowne's approaching removal and expressed the regret that the people of Canada would feel, in whose affections Lansdowne had a warm place. The speech from the throne might be criticized by the opposition speakers and press as brief and not suggestive of much legislation, but this was a matter for congratulation, showing that the affairs of the country were in such good shape that no new legislation was necessary. He spoke of changes to be made in the North-West government, which would be made the same as in the older provinces. He spoke of the prosperity of that country and said all that was wanted was increased immigration. Mr. Jones seconded the motion speaking 20 minutes in French.

Mr. Laurier replied. He congratulated the mover and seconder of the address on the excellence of their speeches, but expressed doubts as to the government's carrying out the promises of the speech and wanted to know why the department of trade and commerce about which so much was said last session had not been established. He also attacked the government for not carrying out their intentions of appointing a solicitor general. He would like to see amendments to the election act and maintained that the franchise should be left to the provinces. He marvelled at the temerity with which the ministerialists claimed this country to be prosperous. He maintained exactly the opposite, and said that the country was never in a worse condition than at present, and that it was on the verge of ruin. Hundreds and thousands of our people were leaving and seeking homes in the United States, and all this was due to the actions of the government who fostered monopolies. The C. P. R. was one of these, and held Manitoba in its grasp. With all its magnificent country, Manitoba could not advance as long as held by this monopoly. He concluded by saying that he had made his speech in order to voice his opinions on the subjects mentioned but intended offering no amendment to the address.

Sir John rose and after congratulating Laurier on his selection as leader joined in the regrets he had expressed over the absence of Mr. Blake. He also joined in the regrets at the departure of Lansdowne. Remarkable inconsistency had been displayed by Mr. Laurier in his remarks on the appointment of a department of trade and commerce and a solicitor-general. The reason that a trade and commerce department had not as yet been established was that his excellency had not yet considered it necessary to proclaim the act. The mercantile community were perfectly satisfied with the existing condition of affairs. If immigration had not floated into the country as freely as it might the blame rested upon the opposition whose decrying had kept people out of the country. Every day in parliament when in session had been marked by the knell from the opposition as to the terrible condition of the country. "Yet the people of Canada persistently fail to see it and continue to support this party which so persistently continues to ruin it. (Laughter). The people evidently preferred ruin at the hands of the party now in power to prosperity at the hands of the grays."

Sir Richard Cartwright followed and in extravagant language spoke of the exodus and depression. He brought up the Winnipeg board of trade resolution and stated that tens of thousands of bushels of wheat were lying rotting in the streets of Manitoba towns.

His statements were denied by Mr. Daly. Peter Mitchell spoke ten minutes. The address was adopted.

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.

McKay of Hamilton presented a lot of petitions from parties in Hamilton on the labor question; also that all exemptions from taxes be abolished, and one for manhood suffrage. Daly of Selkirk presented a petition for an amendment to the act respecting the Great North-West Central railway. Sir John and Sir Hector Langevin moved that the report of Judge Osler in the Kent election trial be referred to the committee on privileges and elections in order that an order of the house may issue for a new election. After several other petitions had been laid on the table the house adjourned.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.

The speaker took the chair at 15 o'clock. Sir John presented a report from the com-

mittee to select the standing committees. Mr. Laurier rose to a question of privilege regarding the dismissal of Tremblay and other translators of debates. He contended that the speaker had exceeded his authority and invaded the privilege of the house in dismissing these men. He asked the speaker to submit the papers etc. in the case to the house. Sir John said there was no doubt the speaker would comply with his request. After other discussions the house adjourned at 16 o'clock.

A liberal caucus was held to-day at which the question of leadership was discussed. There is a decided disorganization in the liberal ranks, some looking to Cartwright and others to Laurier. The leadership is likely to remain with Laurier for a time yet. Hon. Richard Hardisty was introduced in the senate on Friday by Messrs. Abbott and Smith and took his seat.

OTTAWA, Feb. 29.

In the commons Scarth presented a petition from the M. & N. W. R. for amendments to their charter.

Macdowall expects to have a speedy issue of the balance of scrip claimed by Prince Albert volunteers.

Messrs. Macdowall and Scarth gave a dinner this evening in the commons restaurant to Manitoba, North-West and British Columbia members. Hon. Mr. White and Lieut. Governor Dewdney were among the guests.

OTTAWA, March 1.

Hon. Mr. White laid on the table the annual report of the department of Indian affairs.

In a discussion on the speaker's report concerning his dismissal of certain translators for alleged partizan utterances, Laurier demanded that the report be printed in full. Sir John objected, but finally consented.

Hon. Mr. White, replying to Sir Richard Cartwright, said that \$450,701 had been received from the sale of lands in the North-West during the calendar year 1887. He also gave an explanation regarding certain charges said to have been demanded by Mr. Stephenson, land agent at Regina. The amount asked by the agent was \$1.20 for diagrams and not \$2.50 for information as reported.

Mr. Davin in a vigorous manner defended the government officials in the North-West. He said he had made it his business to ascertain how they behaved and could bear testimony to their ability, fidelity and integrity. There was not a shadow of doubt that settlers and enquirers were treated courteously and accorded every facility for settling.

Mr. Watson took a fling at the government, saying the trouble was due to its policy of giving land to colonization companies. Often colonization agents were employed as government agents, and in dealing with immigrants they exacted exorbitant fees for their services.

QU'APPELLE, Feb. 27.

Rev. James Fleck of Montreal has refused the call to Knox church, Winnipeg.

The report that Dr. Harrison intends resigning his seat for West Minnedosa is denied by himself.

The official bulletin states that the Crown Prince of Germany is worse. The death of Prince Louis of Baden, his nephew, has a depressing effect upon him.

Churchill last night in his address before the Oxford union society said that if he were asked if home rule would be granted Ireland he would answer "Yes," but that he could not say when this would happen. "When England ceased to be a nation of wealth; when manufactures and commerce had departed; when manly resolution and dogged determination no longer remained; and when the memory of the past was forgotten, then and then only would home rule be granted."

QU'APPELLE, Feb. 29.

The engineers and firemen on the C. B. & Q. railway are out on strike.

At the liberal convention held at Birtle on the 27th L. M. Jones of Winnipeg was chosen as the candidate. He will probably be opposed.

J. H. McTavish, land commissioner of the C. P. R. has resigned. The vacancy will be filled by L. O. Hamilton, assistant commissioner.

The steamboat Julia was blown up at South Valley, California, on the 27th and burned to the water's edge. Fifty killed and many wounded.

The Crown Prince is reported as growing worse. From three to five months is the longest he can live. A new growth has been discovered under the original, and so located that it would be impossible for him to survive an operation.

QU'APPELLE, March 2.

Alex. Robertson, M. P. for West Hastings, Ont., died at Belleville on Feb. 29th.

The plans for Battle river bridge at Battleford are about complete and tenders will soon be asked for the construction.

Railton, the Indian Head tax collector, has paid over the \$976 but still claims that he was robbed. He is still under arrest.

Robert Neill, who while a prisoner murdered Routledge, a guard in the central prison, Toronto, was hanged in that city on Feb. 28th.

The brotherhood of locomotive engineers and firemen on the C. B. & Q. railway are still on strike. About half the regular trains are running.

The election to fill the vacant seat for Deepford in the British commons resulted in the return of Darling, conservative. The excitement is intense and riots seem imminent.

BATTLEFORD, March 4.

Sittings of supreme court: Battleford, Tuesday, March 13th; and Prince Albert 27th.

D. L. Clink won a silver watch in the distribution of presents by the Winnipeg Free Press.

On 22nd Feb. an Indian lad aged four years had his leg broken. The fracture was reduced by Dr. Ayleen.

Insp. Howe left Swift Current on Feb. 29th en route to Battleford, where he will have command during Major Cotton's absence.

Supt. Cotton left for Regina on Thursday last. He goes down to attend a trial that has arisen out of the celebrated Lytle hay contract.

Mr. McKay of Prince Albert will be here on the 13th March to hold enquiry into the charges preferred against Mr. Berthiaume, clerk of works.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GLOVE LOST.

On Wednesday evening, Feb. 29th, on Main street, Edmonton, a beaver gauntlet for right hand, brand new, lined with black velvet. Finder is requested to leave at BULLETIN office.

TEACHER WANTED.

Holding 2nd or 3rd class certificate, for the East Edmonton school; summer term. Apply stating terms to
EDWARD BEALE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

HOTEL DU CANADA, Edmonton, south side of Main street. First class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Meals at all hours. Good feed stable in connection. X. ST. JEAN, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY 19TH, MARCH, 1888.

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

I will by instructions from the Administrator of the estate of the late James Gille offer for sale at his late residence (west half of section twenty-four (24) township fifty-three (53) range twenty-four (24) west of the fourth (4th) principal meridian) the following property:

3 HORSES, 3 MARES, 1 HEIFER, 1 WAGON, (heavy); 1 CART, Harness, Farm Implements, Household Stuff, Grain, Etc., Etc.

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G. A. BLAKE,

Auctioneer.

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' SPRING UNDERCLOTHING.

W. Johnstone Walker has now on hand a very large assortment of the above, and as they are all of the best material and workmanship, and are being sold at surprisingly moderate prices, Ladies will find it a great saving of time and money to purchase the ready-made articles.

Fine assortment of Fancy Beaded Sets for Dress Fronts, Etc. Also a splendid stock of General Fancy Goods. To arrive immediately a fresh supply of Sitting-Room and Bed-Room Furniture and House Furnishings generally.

Prices to suit the times.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd, Vic., chap. 35, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the estate of James Gille, late of the west half (4) of section twenty-four (24), township fifty-three (53), range twenty-four (24), west of the fourth (4th) principal meridian, in the North-West Territories, farmer, deceased, who died on or about the thirty-first day of December, 1887, are hereby requested to send or deliver to the undersigned John Coleman, Edmonton P. O., the administrator (duly appointed) of the said estate on or before the first day of May, 1888, a statement in writing of their names and addresses and the full particulars of their claims and demands and the securities (if any) held by them.

And notice is hereby further given that after the date last aforesaid the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall have had notice, and the said administrator will not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim or claims he shall not have had notice.

JOHN COLEMAN,

Administrator.

Edmonton, Alberta, 29th February, 1888.

NOTICE.



TO MILLERS AND OTHERS IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND THROUGHOUT MANITOBA.

Sealed Tenders, accompanied by One Hundred Pound Samples, and endorsed "Tenders for Flour," will be received at the undersigned Indian Agencies, in the North-West Territories, up to Monday the sixteenth of April, 1888.

AGENT.

AGENCY.

H. Martineau.....The Narrows, Lake Manitoba.

J. A. Markle.....Birtle.

J. J. Campbell.....Moose Mountain.

A. McDonald.....Crooked Lakes.

W. S. Grant.....Assiniboine Reserve.

H. L. Reynolds.....File Hills.

J. B. Lash.....Muscowpetting's Reserve.

H. Keith.....Touchwood Hills.

J. Finlayson.....Mistowasis' Reserve.

R. C. McKenzie.....Duck Lake.

P. J. Williams.....Battleford.

G. G. Mann.....Union Lake.

J. A. Mitchell.....Victoria.

W. C. de Ballinhard Edmonton.

S. B. Lucas.....Peace Hills.

W. Pocklington.....Blood Reserve.

M. Begg.....Blackfoot Crossing.

F. C. Cornish.....Sarcee Reserve.

Forms of tender, giving full particulars relative to the quality, quantity and points of delivery of flour required may be had on application to the Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa; to the Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West Territories at Regina; to E. McCall, Winnipeg; or to any of the above named Indian Agents; no tender will be entertained unless it is made on one of these forms. Every tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, approved by the Indian Agent of the District, for at least five per cent. of the amount thereof, which will be forfeited if the tender declines to enter into a contract based on this tender when called upon to do so, or if he fails to fulfil his contract to the satisfaction of the Department. If the tenderer prefers to do so he may deposit with the Agent, in lieu of an accepted cheque, the notes of any Chartered Bank in Canada to an equal amount.

Tenders will be entertained for a portion or for the whole quantity of flour required at any given point.

For particulars and conditions see forms of tender.

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 10th February, 1888.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, MARCH 3, 1888.

WHILE the recent appointment of Mr. R. Hardisty of Edmonton to the senate may fairly be taken as a compliment by the natives and old timers generally throughout the North-West Territories it is especially so to this part of Alberta, where Mr. Hardisty has resided longest and where his interests are greatest. The government could not have made a more generally satisfactory appointment. Although not enjoying the same influence in the senate that he would in the commons, and although removed from responsibility to those whom he is supposed to represent, there need be no doubt that whatever influence attaches to his present position will be used to advance the interests of the North-West in general and of this district in particular, by all fair and honorable means. It is more than doubtful if the second North-West senatorship can be filled as satisfactorily.

The advocates of the commercial union of Canada with the United States are never weary of pointing out how dependent this country is on its neighbor for a market, and even for an outlet. The great Erastus is ever anxious to impress upon his former fellow citizens the danger in which they stand of being shut off from communication with the States and the ruin to them that would follow. Such a course has been strongly advocated in the States lately, with the result that Minneapolis, St. Paul and Detroit, representing the states of Minnesota and Michigan, and the territories of Dakota and Montana have protested emphatically against it, for the excellent reason that the injury to them would be very much more than it would be to Canada. It is often pointed out that the northern part of the State of Maine prevents a direct line of railroad through Canadian territory to the Canadian winter ports of Halifax and St. John. It might be as well to remember that the situation of the settled portion of the province of Ontario is such that the commerce of all the North-Western states and territories finds its shortest railway route to its nearest ocean port of Montreal across Canadian territory, and its shortest water route by way of Canadian canals. It is not because Canada is dependent on the United States that the latter desires to secure commercial and if possible political control of its affairs, but because the United States is so dependent on Canada and because it fears Canadian rivalry. If the Hudson's bay route was opened up and proved practicable, the chances of Canada's commercially annexing the North-Western States would be a great deal better than the present chances of the United States commercially annexing Canada.

It is announced that the Canadian government has decided to discontinue the policy of assisting immigration. There is no doubt that the policy of assistance which has lately been pursued has been a gigantic fraud. Canada needs people, provided they are of the right kind—that is people who will occupy and improve its vacant lands. The assistance which it has lately given to immigrants has not resulted in bringing out any number of this desirable class. On the contrary it has tended to spend a large amount of Canadian money in bringing out a comparatively small number of people who were of little practical benefit to the country, if indeed they were not a positive injury. The farming class did not avail itself of the Canadian government's offer to any large extent. Their circumstances in the old country did not impel them to emigrate, and there was on the part of those in political and financial authority a tendency to discourage their emigration. Under such conditions the money expended by the Canadian government in assisting immigration was thrown away, or worse. But a great change of opinion has occurred in the old country. The class of small farmers—the class from which Canada desires to draw her immigrants—throughout the three kingdoms are clamoring for relief from their present condition, and so loudly and strongly that those in political and financial authority who a year or two ago were prepared to use every endeavor to prevent their emigration are, like the ancient Pharaoh, becoming anxious that they shall go, and are even getting into the humor to assist their going. At such a time as this when the very class that Canada most requires is compelled to seek a new home and is likely to receive assistance in doing so, is when the efforts which have been fruitlessly put forth in the past to attract settlers should not be abandoned, but should be redoubled.

CANADA'S ENEMIES.

THE Toronto Vampire has discovered that Manitoba and the North-West Territories "have been the camping ground of the enemies of Canada ever since the first proposal to give a government to the country." "As far as possible the country has been discredited in the eyes of the world; the task of governing it has been made extremely difficult, and the expense to the older Canadian provinces has been made as burdensome as it well could be." It has also discovered that "Cities large and small have sprung up as if by magic; municipal government has been established wherever the population warranted; society has been everywhere organized on a lasting basis; churches, schools and all the aids to an advanced civilization abound." The Vampire has neglected to point out to its eastern readers who are those "enemies of Canada," those agitators, those rebels who have kept out immigration and made difficult the task of governing; and as well who are those who have built cities as if by magic, established municipal government, built schools and churches, and organized everywhere the society of an advanced civilization. This is a very serious omission. The Vampire apparently desires its readers to believe that there is in the North-West a class of people who spend their time in taking disloyal and injurious measures and another who spend theirs in building up the country, and that these two classes are arrayed against each other in the present railway agitation. It strives by allusions to the two Riel rebellions to conceal the fact that the men who founded these cities, who established this municipal government, who built these schools and churches, and organized the advanced civilization everywhere, are the men who are engaged in the present agitation against railway monopoly, simply because they desire to continue, to carry on, to extend, that work. If the desire to extend Canadian settlement, Canadian commerce and Canadian civilization over every part of the Canadian North-West is disloyalty to Canada they are disloyal, but it is only the Vampire, and the vampires, who hold that to be disloyalty.

THE question as to whether Canada is or is not going to the dogs came up for discussion very early in the present session of parliament. If the government of the country were the country itself, and if the management of the financial and other affairs coming directly under government control included the management of all financial and other affairs in the country at large, it certainly would be going to the dogs very fast. The opposition take for granted that this is the case—that because the government mismanages the country mismanages; that because the government wastes money the country wastes money; that because the government goes in debt the country goes in debt; that the government includes the country when really it is only a part, although the regulating part, of the machinery. It is quite true that if the regulator works badly the business of the country is injured, but it does not necessarily follow that the living industry of the country may not more than make up for the loss occasioned by bad government. The difference between a free government and a despotism is that the effort in the former is, as far as agreeable with the general interest, to free individual effort from government interference, and with the latter to reduce all individual effort to the uses of the government. As Canada is a free country and not a despotism it is quite possible that its people may increase in prosperity although the affairs of its government may be seriously mismanaged. This is what it is doing at the present time, and the government of the day points to the fact and says "Behold how we are causing the country to progress." That the opposition have a very strong case against the government there is no doubt, a case which if plainly stated would admit of no defence, but by overstating they give the government good ground not only of defence but from which they may successfully attack the opposition, and on which they have succeeded in retaining power. When the opposition make the absolute ruin or prosperity of their country the issue for which

they ask the electors to ballot they can only expect that those who can see with their own eyes that it is not ruined will accept present conditions rather than take what are represented to them by both sides as desperate chances.

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ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE making weekly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Leaves Calgary every Thursday morning, making close connection with the train which leaves Winnipeg on the preceding Monday morning, and arrives at Edmonton on the following Monday evening. Leaves Edmonton on Thursday morning and arrives at Calgary on the following Monday. Passage \$25; 50 lbs. baggage free. Express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

J. WALTER, Carriage-maker and Boat builder, Ft. Edmonton ferry landing, South Side. Arrived by North-West and will be worked up to order or sold cheap for cash, a large stock of Oak Plank, from inch upwards, Wagon Tongues, Buggy Tongues, Buggy Shafts, Buggy and Wagon Spokes, Fellos and Wheels, common and four foot wagon Neck Yokes, Seat Springs etc. Four New Boats, medium size, now on hand.

VICTORIA.

A correspondent sends the following items from Victoria under date of Feb. 29th:

N. P. Nelson arrived on the 21st with a stock of goods and groceries.

A dance was given on the 22nd in Simon McGillivray's in honor of W. R. Brereton's wedding to Miss Nellie Whitford.

J. A. Mitchell, Indian agent at Saddle Lake, is employing Whitefish lake Indians to freight flour and bacon to Lac la Biche for the Beaver and Heart lake Indians.

Mail only arrived on Monday morning, three days behind time, owing to the Edmonton mail being delayed.

The Morning Call alluding to Big Bear states that he came from across the line. This is a mistake. He was a native of the North-West. In his younger days he was a hunter at Ft. Pitt for at least twenty years. He was never a chief and never had any following until the scarcity of the buffalo, when the Indians had to go beyond the line for them and form in large bands to protect themselves from the hostile United States Indians. It was only at this time that Big Bear was across the line. He remained some time at Cypress and had a following of dissatisfied Indians and old women. This is how he became chief.

CATTLE.

The idea of cattle ranching on a small scale seems to have taken root in this vicinity during the past year. The first attempts at farming here were purely in the way of grain raising, to supply the home demand for flour, which was then at a high figure. It was taken for granted that it was impossible to raise cattle where hay had to be cut and sheds erected to compete with the rancho system of the southern plains. As the price of flour and of course of grain fell, farmers turned their attention more to cattle, sheep, and horses, and in time many have acquired small herds. Contrary to the prevailing idea the ranching industry so near at hand has not yet unfavorably affected the price of cattle which are worth more now than when they were driven in from Sun river or Kamloops. As wheat has gone below the paying point cattle are the farmers' main stay. Of course where farms are close together and each farmer has a large herd of cattle wild hay becomes scarce in that vicinity and each year as his stock increases the farmer has to haul his winter supply of hay from a greater distance, increasing greatly the expense of rearing his stock. Several whose herds have reached the neighborhood of 100 or over have tried the plan of establishing a rancho at outlying hay grounds and instead of hauling the hay to the cattle, drive the cattle to the hay and keep them there. The experience of the present winter has been most satisfactory to those who have tried this plan. They are unanimous in the belief that while it is a great improvement over the old plan of hauling hay long distances it has many advantages over the ranching system of the south as well. In the first place it is open to people of smaller means. A band of 100 head of cows is as good a start on a hay rancho as one of a thousand would be on a grazing rancho. In the summer they require so little attention that the owner can employ himself in ordinary farming or freighting during all but the haying season. Where hay is so plentiful as it is here, two men with team, mower and wagon can in a month put up enough hay to last all winter. Two men can easily feed and attend to the band during the winter, and this expense over what is incurred in behalf of range cattle is met by the insurance against loss from any cause, and especially in the better care that can be taken of the natural increase of the herd which occurs in the last months of winter, the most dangerous time on the ranges. December, January, February and March are generally the only months during which hay is required, and for these months two tons all around for cows, two year-olds and yearlings is said to be sufficient, if proper care is taken and good sheds are provided. The openings for cattle raising on this plan are unlimited in northern Alberta, where hay, pasture, wood and water are so abundant, and it is the most certain and profitable branch of farming that can be pursued in the North-West. Were attention once drawn to it there is no doubt it would attract many people who are at present wasting their time in trying to make a fortune in wheat at 40 cents a bushel, in Manitoba and Dakota, and Ontario as well, and it would be the means of establishing outpost settlements in all directions through this district where now thousands on thousands of tons of wild hay go to waste every year. From these outposts agriculture in all its various branches would soon spread and cover the territory with a prosperous farming community.

Although Beech has retired from rowing it is reported that if Hanlan should beat the other Australian oarsmen he will accept a challenge from Hanlan.

One of Redson's buffalos which was butchered for market recently dressed 1,044 lbs.

THE BLIZZARD.

The blizzard of the latter end of January has given rise to a general discussion as to the nature and origin of that variety of storm. A writer in a Chicago paper explains that the reason the blizzard does not flourish in the country south of the great lakes is that north of those lakes lie east and west the Laurentian chain of mountains, heavily wooded, which break the force of the wind as it comes from the Arctic ocean. He says this chain of mountains runs out a short distance west of Lake Superior, and from the point of termination across the plains to the Rockies, there is nothing to stop the force of the wind from the Arctic ocean to the Gulf of Mexico. The conclusion is that the whole of the region for say 1,000 miles east of the Rockies is subject to blizzards. The facts given in regard to the lake region are correct and so doubtless is the theory based upon them, but the statements in regard to the prairie region are not absolutely correct. The Laurentian range does not run out a short distance west of Lake Superior, but turns north-westward along the north-east shore of Lake Winnipeg, and continues in a north-westward direction past Lake Athabasca, Great Slave and Great Bear lake, until it is only divided from the Rockies by the valley of the Mackenzie. For hundreds of miles south of the range in its north-western extension the country is thickly wooded, and consequently the force of the north wind is broken. The woods extend roughly speaking to the North Saskatchewan, and no blizzard is felt within their limits or within range of their influence. But further south the country is perfectly bare of timber and more elevated—so much more elevated that the mountains and timber of the northern country are lower than it and therefore give it no protection beyond a comparatively short distance from the timber line. South of the 49th parallel the greatest elevation is reached, and consequently the force of the wind is least checked when it reaches that part of the continent. But their more exposed situation does not altogether account for the more destructive violence of the wind both in summer and winter on the plains of Dakota and Montana, over what occurs in the Canadian North-West. That might account for high winds, but not for cyclones or blizzards. While not at all protected from the sweep of the cold wind from the north they are far enough south to feel very strongly the heat of the sun, which acting on such a vast surface of plain without any local modifying influence tends to produce an undue amount of heat in an immense body. It is when the cold blast direct from the Arctic strikes this vast mass of warm air on the high plains of Dakota and Montana that the commotion called in summer a cyclone and in winter a blizzard rises with all its direful effects, from which the greater part of the Canadian North-West, although further north, or indeed because it is further north, is safely protected.

The North-West Coal, or Galt company, of Lethbridge, have issued their annual report in London. The year's business shows a loss of \$4,173 which is ascribed to the miner's strike. They propose to issue bonds for \$28,500 to obtain needed capital. Disallowance and not strikes is what is the matter with the Galt company.

Gideon Bourdeau, Manitoba queen's printer, has joined his late masters, Hamilton and Wilson, under the stars and stripes. His accounts show a serious shortage. The Free Press hints that the shortage is due to election exigencies of the late government.

Souris settlers complain that owing to lack of railway communication they have been unable to market half their wheat crop, and had to burn parts of their outbuildings for fuel this winter. They should have settled in a wooded country.

Scottie Munro, switchman at the first safety switch west of Hector on the C. P. R., was found dead in the Kicking Horse river on the morning of Feb. 20th. Wounds on his head led to the belief that he was murdered.

The Calgary Tribune tells of a collic pup three months old that was lost in the January blizzard and was found alive two weeks afterwards, when the snow which covered him had thawed away.

Owing to the collapse of so many Canadian banks lately a tax of 25 per cent. has been placed on Canadian bank bills in Vermont.

The Ogilvie mill, Winnipeg, has shut down. Cause not given, but partly due to the railway blockade.

Winnipeg has 200 destitute Icelanders on its hands this winter.

Ontario has a surplus of six and a half millions.

TEACHER WANTED.

Male or female, with second or third class certificate; for the Sturgeon school district; duties to commence on April 1st. School open for the summer term. Address, GEO. S. LONG, Edmonton, Alberta.

Sturgeon, Jan. 27th, '88.

BANKING.

LAFFERTY & SMITH,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
EDMONTON, REGINA, MOOSEJON AND CALGARY.
P. G. GRAY, Manager.

P. DALY,
BANKER,
Drafts issued and collections made.
228 Office, P. Daly & Co's. Drug Store, Edmonton.

TENDERS.

Sealed tenders addressed per mail to the Indian Agent, Edmonton, will be received up to Noon Tuesday 6th March next for

	Stoney Plain.	Battle River.
SEED Potatoes, bush.,	190	20
" Barley "	330	—
" Wheat "	110	—
" Oats "	425	108
" Peas "	40	43

To be delivered in agency storehouses.
A deposit of 5 per cent. in cash or approved cheque to accompany tender.
A 2 pound sample must accompany each tender.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. DE BALINHARD,
Indian Agent.
Edmonton Agency, 23rd February, 1888.

SCHOOL TAXES.

The tax payers of the school district of Fort Saskatchewan Protestant School District No. 91 are hereby notified that any taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th of March next will be placed in the Sheriff's hands for collection.

By order of Trustees,
S. D. MULKINS,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Fort Saskatchewan, Feb. 20th, 1888.

ESTRAY MARE.

Buckskin mare, 3 rising 4 years old, black mane and tail, white strip down face, branded "D L" on left hip; right hind foot white to a little above the ankle; came on my premises last August. Owner can recover by proving property and paying expenses.
JAS. NORN.

ESTRAY OX.

Came to the premises of the subscriber about the middle of January a large black ox, white patch on each hind foot and white under the flanks. In very poor condition. No brand. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take him away.
GEO. DONALD, South Side.

THE ECHO.

The best and the cheapest weekly paper published. The new home story paper. 56 columns of sparkling stories, wirthful miscellany and the cream of literary currency. The regular price of The Echo is a Dollar a Year. It is furnished with the BULLETIN at \$2 60, and every subscriber to both papers is entitled to a choice from the offers in the Dollar Department of The Echo Premium Book List, the book or books selected being sent free, postpaid, to any address anywhere in the United States. The Echo alone will be sent with Premium Books upon receipt of a Dollar addressed to

THE ECHO, Detroit, Mich.
Agents for The Echo are wanted every where upon liberal terms.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10.30 a.m. every Sunday, Sermon in English, French and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. **H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.**

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—Rev. G. H. Long, Pastor. Hours of service: Edmonton—7 p. m. until March 1st; 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. from March 1st until April 1st. Sabbath school at 2.30. Sturgeon River—Jan. 22nd; Feb. 5th, 19th; March 5th, 18th; April 1st, at 3 p. m. Clover Bar—Jan. 29th; Feb. 26th; March 25th, at 3 p. m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor, the Rev. D. G. McQueen, B. A. Sabbath services: Edmonton 11 a.m. (except Jan. 22nd, Feb. 19th, March 18th) and 7 p. m. Sabbath school at 2 p. m. Belmont, Jan. 8, 22, Feb. 5, 19, Mar. 4, 18, at 2.30 p. m. Sturgeon, Jan. 1, 29, Feb. 26, Mar. 25, at 3 p. m. Clover Bar, Jan. 15, Feb. 12, Mar. 11, at 3 p. m. Ft. Saskatchewan, Jan. 22, Feb. 19, Mar. 18, at 10.30 a. m.

GRAND DISPLAY OF NEW GOODS

—AT—
JOHN A. McDOUGALL'S.

The store is literally crammed full from cellar to garret of as fine a stock of New Goods as ever came into the North-West, and still there is more to follow.

In Dry Goods, I am showing some very choice Dress Goods, White and Colored Cachemires, Plain, Twill and Check Winceys, Flannel, Wool and Union Drugget, Ladies' Mantle Cloths, Mantles, Jackets and Jerseys, New Prints, Gingham, Shirtings, Lace Curtains, Large Double Black Wool Shawls, Shawls large and small, Halifax and Canada Tweeds, Etc., Etc.

In Ladies' and Children's fine woollen goods such as Shoulder and Neck Shawls, Fascinators, Hoods, Wool Dresses and Jackets, Cuffs, Bootees, Mitts and Gloves, the stock truly beggars description and requires to be seen to be appreciated. Many lines are going off so fast that I am already preparing another order to come by express.

In Mens' Goods have a splendid stock. Underclothing, Mitts, Socks, Gloves, Cardigan Jackets, Mufflers, Sashes, Fur Caps, Fine White and Colored Dress Shirts, Ties, Etc., Etc.

A large Stock of Clothing, Overcoats, Etc. to arrive in a few days.

Have also opened out a large stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Moccasins, Overshoes, Etc., Etc.

A large stock of Fancy Goods opened. Stock of Groceries will be found Complete.

Goods are being sold very cheap. Cash Only, or Fur, Oats, Butter or Eggs.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the exclusive right to ferry over the North Saskatchewan River at Ft. Saskatchewan will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned at the Palace Hotel on Tuesday the 20th day of March, 1888, at 3 o'clock p. m.

The time, limits, rates and terms of the license and security required are as follows:

- 1. TIME:**—Two years from the first day of January, 1888.
- 2. LIMITS:**—Three miles up and three miles down the stream from the point of crossing.
- 3. RATES:**—For every double vehicle, loaded or unloaded, including two horses or other draught animals and driver 50c
For every vehicle, loaded or unloaded, drawn by single horse or other animal with driver, 25c
For every horse or other animal with rider, 20c
For every horse, mule, ox or cow without vehicle or rider, 5c
For every passenger other than the driver of any single or double vehicle, or the rider of any animal, 5c
For every animal more than two attached to any vehicle 10c
For every pig, sheep, calf or dog 5c
For all articles or goods not in a vehicle over one hundred pounds, per 100 lbs 20c
For every foot passenger 10c
But double these rates may be exacted in every case in which the ferry is used after nine o'clock in the evening or before six o'clock in the morning.

4. TERMS:—Subject to the conditions and penalties of the Ordinance respecting Ferries, the licensee shall, on the opening of the river in the spring of 1888, provide at the crossing place a cable or swing Ferry; the scow or vessel being not less than thirty feet in length by twelve feet in breadth, of sufficient strength to carry safely over the said river in ordinary weather at least one double wagon loaded to the extent of three thousand pounds with two horses or other draught animals attached and fitted in every other respect to the satisfaction of such person as may be appointed to inspect the same.

5. SECURITY:—Two approved sureties in the penal sum of Five hundred dollars each.

GEO. A. BLAKE,
Auctioneer.

FOUND.

Near Egg Lake, south of Victoria, in November, 1887, one red and one black horse, no brands. Owner can recover by applying personally to the undersigned, proving property and paying all expenses.

JOHN P. ANDERSON,
January 27th, 1888.

EDMONTON PUBLIC SCHOOL DIST.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Wednesday the 7th March next at noon, for the erection of an addition to the present School Building. Plans and specifications can be seen at my office. The lowest tender not necessarily accepted.

C. F. STRANG, Secretary.

LOCAL.

HEAVY snow fall on Monday last. DR. McINNIS left for Banff by Thursday's stage.

STAGE arrived at noon on Monday. One passenger.

RODERICK A. MCKENZIE of Blind river has been appointed a J. P.

W. T. REES is opening a new coal mine on K. Macdonald's property.

Davis & Cayley, barristers of Calgary, have formed a law partnership.

THE clerk of the weather has evidently forgotten to tear the February leaf off his calendar.

AD. McPHERSON's teams passed yesterday for Saddle lake loaded with flour for the Indian department.

SACHE & WALTER's coal mine has been shut down for the season owing to flooding during the recent warm weather.

HAYTER REED, assistant commissioner, arrived this morning from Calgary by police team on a tour of inspection.

L. HIBBARD, furrier of Winnipeg, arrived by special conveyance from Calgary on Saturday and left on Tuesday.

None of the prizes distributed to subscribers by either the Winnipeg Free Press or Call fell to parties in this locality.

No service in the Presbyterian church tomorrow, as Rev. Mr. McQueen is absent on a school inspecting visit to Red Deer.

Rev. W. Spendlove, Church of England missionary at Ft. Simpson, is in Winnipeg on his way to Mackenzie river by way of Edmonton.

MORNING service will be held in the Methodist church tomorrow, and on each Sunday morning after unless when otherwise announced.

Red Deer settlers have petitioned against the withdrawal of McKenzie Bros. permit to cut timber, lately contemplated by the department.

CHRIS. V. ANDERSON of the south side, who sold out lately, left on Thursday for Virdee, where he intends going into business in a general store.

A Red Deer correspondent of the Calgary Tribune says that the Alberta lumber company is making no effort to get its saw mill running this season.

M. McCauley and J. Norris left on Tuesday to bring in the H. B. steamboat machinery. The company will deliver it at Scarlett's from Calgary.

W. H. CONNORS' undivided half interest in the Blockade saloon was sold at auction on Wednesday afternoon last to Jas. Ross for \$800. J. McLean Peacock auctioneer. Mr. Connors leaves shortly for Seattle, Washington Territory.

F. H. SACHE, who has been in the employ of Messrs. Brown & Curry, merchants of this place for some years, was lately presented by the firm with a handsome and valuable gold watch, with date and name beautifully engraved, as a mark of appreciation of his services.

THE meeting on Tuesday evening for the purpose of establishing a free ferry on the Saskatchewan for East Edmonton resulted in a compromise, under which Mr. Walter, the present holder of the ferry license grants season tickets at \$5 a piece being guaranteed the sale of 35 at that price.

ALEX. KENNEDY who brought in the Peace river mail packet reports that George Hudson and Dan. Gould of Prince Albert who went to Peace river last August were mining at Ft. St. John in the fall. They went down to Dunvegan for supplies and started back up to St. John as the ice commenced to run. They never reached St. John. Their boat was found some time after winter set in, frozen in about 20 miles above Dunvegan, but the men have not been heard of.

THE H. B. Peace river packet arrived on Friday morning, eleven days out from Slave lake. Dr. McKay, in charge of Peace river district, accompanied it to the Landing. It left again on Friday afternoon. Alex. Kennedy, one of the Nile voyageurs, a native of St. Peters, Manitoba, was driver. The weather has been mild at Peace river and Slave lake all winter. About Dunvegan in the early part of February the hills were bare of snow and horses wintering out were fat. Cattle in sheds were doing well also. At Slave lake the snow is deeper than at Edmonton.

LAST spring it was reported that owing to to hunger during the previous winter several cases of cannibalism had occurred at the Little Red river on Peace river below Vermillion. It is now reported that the cannibalism was not caused by hunger but was the work of a woman who had turned wehtigo several years ago, and who has since killed and eaten twelve persons, members of her family and others. She was alive at last accounts. The Indians and half-breeds in the north are asking why the government which arrested and punished the Courtesies for killing such a one, does not take measures against this woman.

L. GURNEAU and D. Macauley left last week for Battle river to repair the bridge there, which was unsafe. The Blind river bridge has been repaired this winter already.

A NOTICE is on the door of All Saints' that after Easter Canon Newton's state of health will only allow him on the Sunday to hold one service at Edmonton; viz that in the morning at All Saints'.

H. FRASER came in from a visit to Beaver lake this week. Snow is not so deep there as here. Game is scarce and the Indians are starving. Coyotes even are starving and come close to the houses in the hope of picking up something, when many of them are run down and killed by men on horseback. There are some moose but the Indians are not killing many. Cattle are doing well. Mr. Tims who is keeping a ranche there there this winter left for Battle river settlement, 50 miles distant, about a month ago and has not yet returned. It is feared something may have happened to him. He was accompanied by Alfred Whitford. Last winter three white men from Calgary passed the winter at Beaver lake poisoning wolves. They went away in the spring. Last fall one of them returned with a horse and cart and built a small shanty, evidently intending to remain all winter. He did not visit any of the houses but his tracks were seen after the snow fell. Lately he and his horse have disappeared, but many of his belongings which he would naturally have taken with him are still in the shanty, making it doubtful whether he is safe or not.

THE flour contract advertised in this issue by the Indian department calls for the delivery of 320 sacks at Edmonton by July 1st and 300 more by November 1st; 350 at Victoria July 1st and 350 Nov. 1st; 420 at Battle river July 1st and 420 Nov. 1st; 550 at Onion lake July 1st; 400 at Battleford July 1st and 350 Nov. 1st; 200 at Battleford Industrial School July 1st and 200 Nov. 1st. The November delivery is to be subject to the commissioner's order, but not later than 15th Nov. '88. The contractor must be prepared to deliver additional quantities of contract quality at contract price at a month's notice. Flour must be dressed up to the standard commonly known as XXXX in Manitoba and the North West. In order to provide a market for wheat grown in agricultural districts of the Territories and to encourage the production of cereals, special consideration will be given to samples of flour manufactured at local mills nearest to the points at which flour is required, provided that the samples are satisfactory to the department. Tenderers under this special condition must give the name of the local mill in which the flour they agree to deliver will be manufactured. The department desire to introduce the use of barley flour amongst the Indians, and will be glad to receive with the tender for wheat flour, the prices at which barley flour will be delivered at any or all of the points named for delivery in Treaties 4 and 6; the understanding being that not more than one-fourth of the whole quantity of flour required shall be barley flour, and that each sack of barley flour which may be delivered shall be in lieu of one sack of wheat flour called for, at such price for the barley flour as may be agreed upon.

THE Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church gave a concert in aid of the church funds in A. Macdonald & Co.'s building on Tuesday evening. There was a good attendance. Rev. D. G. McQueen acted as chairman. The programme was as follows: Instrumental duet, "Congress March," Mrs. Walker, piano, Constable Williams, flute; encore, "Indiana Waltz." Duet, "Cherienne aux yeux bleus," Messrs. Prince and Bilodeau, Dr. McInnis accompanying. Reading, "Jumping Frog," Mr. Connon. Song, "Maid of Athens," Mrs. Casault, Mrs. Walker, piano; encore, "Twickenham Ferry." Instrumental duet, "Breezes of Night," Mrs. Walker, piano, Constable Williams, flute. Solo and chorus, "Silent Heroes," from Chimes of Normandy. Glee Club, Mr. Picotte solo, Dr. McInnis accompanying. Reading, "The Courtin'," Mr. Shaw. Song, "In the Cloisters," Miss Strachan, Mrs. Walker, piano; encore, "Janet's Choice." Pantomime, "Meat Pies," Wm. Patton, Jas. Lauder, Jas. Martin and J. Monroe. Instrumental duet, Scottish airs, Mr. Hourston, violin; Mr. Andrews, accordion; encore. Duet, "Charity," Mrs. Walker and Miss Strachan, Dr. McInnis accompanying. Reading, "Mi-adventures at Margate," W. Johnstone Walker. "Ah che la morte," from Il Trovatore, Glee Club. Song, "Jack's yarn," Mr. Becher; encore; Dr. McInnis accompanying. Duet, "Mira O Norma," Mrs. Casault and Miss Strachan, Mrs. Walker accompanying. Song, "The three Old Maids of Lee," Miss Strachan; Mrs. Walker accompanying. Tableaux, "Blue Beard," Mr. Martin, Blue Beard; Miss Fraser, Fatima; other parts were taken by Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Goodridge, Miss McBeth, Miss Omand, Miss Ross, C. L. Shaw, Jas. Lauder and W. Patton. God save the Queen by the company concluded the entertainment, which was highly successful.

THE leap year ball on Thursday evening last was a novelty in Edmonton and was very successful. It was given in A. Macdonald & Co.'s large building. The ball room down stairs was tastefully decorated. Supper, provided by the ladies who got up the ball, was served upstairs, and was an exhibition of cookery as a fine art. About twenty couples were present. The special feature of the affair—the ladies choosing their partners—was kept up until midnight. When the 29th ended it was taken for granted that the privileges which it conferred ceased. Music was furnished by Messrs. Stiff, Mc-Munn and Williams on violin and flute, and Mrs. Gray and Mr. Michael on the piano. Dancing was kept up until 5 o'clock on Thursday morning. On Thursday afternoon the ladies gave a kettle drum in the same place. Lunch was served from one to three and dancing indulged in from three to five.

EDMONTON SCHOOL.

Report for February. Names of the best pupils in the different standards.

STANDARD V.—R. Henderson, 2nd; P. Henderson, 1st.

STANDARD IV.—Alex. McCauley, 2nd; Nettie Henderson, 1st; William Kelly, Seaton Anderson.

STANDARD III.—Bessie Monro, Kate McDonald, Grace Casey, Myles Norris.

STANDARD II.—Maggie Young, Emma Rowland, Clara Norris, Betsy Rowland.

STANDARD I.—Willie Young, H. McDonald, H. Larocque, Geo. Groat.

School open 18 days. Average attendance, girls 29; boys 28; total 57.

JAMES MARTIN, Teacher.

Destitution and agitation are still spreading in the Highlands and islands of Scotland, even extending to Shetland where the residents of Cunninghamburgh have demanded a return to the rents and privileges of ten years ago. No new outrages are reported but raids on several farms are in prospect, and the authorities seem determined to suppress all such with the strong hand. There is no hope that the demand of the crofters for enlarged holdings will be granted, but there is every reason to believe that a scheme of government assisted emigration will be resorted to for relief. The idea of emigration is growing in favor with the crofters themselves. Mention is made of a number of men from Baybole township, Lewis, seeking information in Stornaway with a view of emigration to British Columbia. Lord Archibald Campbell sends £50 to the Lewis destitution fund, and writes to the Times favoring a settlement of the crofter question by assisted emigration on a basis of £100 assistance to each selected family. In the Manchester chamber of commerce a motion was lately made urging the British government to foster by every possible means the systematic creation of new markets by enabling such part of the annual surplus population of over 350,000 souls, for whom British industries fail to find employment, to be drafted into Canada, Australia and South Africa on rational self-supporting principles.

The Edinburgh Scotsman of Feb. 4th notes that seizures for tithes due to the ecclesiastical commissioners occurred in Flintshire, Scotland, in very severe weather. There was no incident of note. This is a case calling for the interference of the Toronto Mail.

Alexander McKenzie, editor of the Scottish Highlander, and a leading member of the Scottish land league will revisit Canada in May to personally report on British Columbia as a field of labor for the Highland crofters.

BIRTH.

LONG—At Sturgeon river on Sunday, 26th inst., the wife of Geo. S. Long of a daughter.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Saturday morning, March 3rd, 1888. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	34	
Sunday,	39	12
Monday,	33	19
Tuesday,	7	-4
Wednesday,	0	-29
Thursday,	-6	-24
Friday,	-3	-28
Saturday		-40

Barometer falling, 27.950.

TERRITORIES LAND ACT TRANSFERS For sale at the BULLETIN office.

LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

The American edition, in every way the exact copy of the original English edition, will be furnished to paid-in-advance subscribers to the BULLETIN at \$3.50 per year. Ten dollars will pay two new yearly subscriptions to the BULLETIN and the News.

PROFESSIONAL.

WATSON & CONNON,

BARRISTERS, ADVOCATES, &c. GEORGE A. WATSON. C. H. CONNON, M. A.

ROBERT STRACHAN, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Edmonton, Alberta; Office, Main Street, Edmonton, opposite Fraser avenue.

D. J. H. TOFIELD,

St. George's Hospital, London, Temporary residence and consulting room, second log house east of Mr. Cameron's store.

J. U. PRIEUR,

BARRISTER, AVOCAT, ETC.,

ST. ALBERT.

H. C. WILSON, M. D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCUCHEUR. Office next Daily's Drug Store. Consultation hours:—11 a. m. to 1 p. m. Sundays 4 to 6 p. m. Orders for visits can be left at residence after 1 p. m.

SHAW & PRINCE,

BARRISTERS, ADVOCATES, ETC., AVOCATS, SOLICITEURS, ETC., Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T. CHARLES L. SHAW. ANTONIO PRINCE.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL, KELLY & MARTIN, Proprietors. The Royal still continues to be the leading hotel in Calgary and no expense or pains on the part of the proprietors will be spared to keep it so. Table First-Class. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

EDMONTON HOTEL the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS Proprietor.

ALBERTA HOTEL.—North side Main street, Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T.

This well known establishment continues to furnish first class accommodation to travellers and the public generally. The cuisine is under the management of Mr. F. Pagerie, whose skill in his department is well known in Manitoba and the North-West. Good stabling and livery attached. Every attention paid to the requirements of guests. L. KELLY, Proprietor.

BUSINESS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES may be obtained at THE HERMITAGE.

P. BYRNES.—Boots and Shoes made to order. Main Street Edmonton. Opposite BULLETIN office.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.—Near Norris & Carey's store, Edmonton. Horse-shoeing and General Jobbing. Terms cash. EDMUND LYONS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLES. Potatoes, Oats, and all kinds of Feed kept constantly on hand for sale. M. McCAULEY, Main Street, Edmonton.

J. F. SMITH.—LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLE. Adjoining Hotel du Canada, Main street, Edmonton. Oats and feed constantly on hand. Good drivers to let at any hour.

GEO. P. SANDERSON,

GENERAL BLACKSMITH. HORSESHOEING A SPECIALTY. Shop in rear of A. Macdonald & Co.'s store.

PUMPS THAT ARE PUMPS.

Made to order ready to put in wells—of good material and well finished—at my shop, Fraser avenue, Edmonton. J. KNOWLES.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st. Edmonton.

THE LATEST STYLES IN LADIES'

Winter Hats, Trimmings, etc., etc., opposite Norris & Carey's.

MANTEL MAKING A SPECIALTY. Apprentices wanted.

FARM FOR SALE. Mile and a half from Edmonton, south side, 25 acres under cultivation. House, outbuildings and spring creek on the place. For particulars apply to D. McKINLAY, Edmonton, P. O.